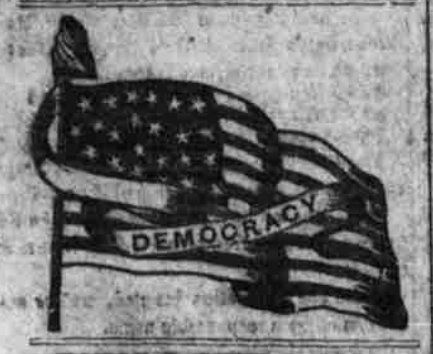


Coe Union Democrat.

W. C. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O. JUNE 8, 1854.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, SHEPARD P. NORRIS, OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALEXANDER P. MILLER, OF BUTLER COUNTY.

127 Hon. J. B. WELLS, Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Hon. S. P. CHASE, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. E. B. OLDS and Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of the House of Representatives at Washington, will please accept our thanks for their favors.

"BLESSED ARE YE!"

COME THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

Money received upon subscription for the "Democrat," for the week ending June 7: Capt. J. Webb, (Camden) \$3 00 W. E. Pence, 1 00

R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., has at his Grocery, several specimens of Gold taken from the mine of Mt. P. A. CUNNINGHAM, in New Mexico. We understand the Major is working a large number of hands in the mine, under the superintendence of his brother PAUL CUNNINGHAM, with considerable profit. The Gold is taken from Quartz Rock, quarried and broken by machinery. We hope the Major may realize from his "digging" all that his heart desires.

One of the most attractive features of the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, in Cincinnati, which closed on Thursday last, was the splendid portraits contributed by R. H. of 23, 4th street, all of which have been removed to his Gallery, where visitors may call and see them free of charge.

Our Merchants should remember that Geo. Cooper & Co., corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati, keep on hand the assortment of notions, etc., which they will furnish the trade very cheap.

Speaking of the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, which was a splendid affair, reminds us that, our friend WISWELL, of 123 Main street, dealer in Pictures, Looking Glasses, &c., had on sight a lot of the most beautiful glasses, &c., ever reflected in the "human eye divine." The department occupied by WISWELL was one of the most attractive, and attracted the attention of all visitors, particularly the ladies, especially when the Proprietor was present. The group would have been complete, and the scene grand, had the introduction of BURNETT of the Enquirer, and a "jug" of Blue Lick! When you visit Cincinnati, be sure to visit WISWELL's establishment.

No one, who was not in the condition, acrobatically displayed by a political correspondent of the Eaton Democrat, a short time since, would have displayed the irritability manifested by the editor at the very civil question propounded to him in the Herald.—Dayton Daily Herald.

No man can fight with a— and not get in the condition acrobatically signified by our political correspondent, therefore, and for that reason, we decline entering into a controversy with the bristled bloot who figures as Editor of the "talented" sheet, the "Dayton Daily Herald." Like all other pugilists, he goes slipping at the heels of superiors, in hopes that some one out of pity or contempt will kick him into notice. If we are compelled to do that favor for the Editor, he may not, perhaps, find it as pleasant an operation as he might imagine!

ALB BURNETT, famous all over the West, but particularly in Cincinnati, as an author, etc., offered a premium of \$25 for the finest Strawberry of the season, and received some six or eight quarts, average size of walnuts. His magnificent Saloon is constantly crowded with visitors enjoying "the creature comforts" so luxuriously served up at his establishment.

These persons who have purchased clothing at 113 Main street, Cincinnati, award to SPRINGER & Co. the meed of praise and assert that they keep the best Ready Made Clothing to be found in the West. Our readers will save money by purchasing of SPRINGER & Co. Bear that in mind every one.

Counterfeit of the State Bank of Indiana, are in circulation. They are detected by an inspection of the Engraver's imprint, the letter Y in New York having the heavy stroke on the right side, instead of left, as in genuine. The windows of the cars are rather indistinct.

One of our wise and sharp contemporaries who publishes a neutral paper, has made the wonderful discovery that the first letter of the names of the four representatives from Ohio, who voted for the Nebraska Bill, spell "dogs!" We notice also that, the same letters spell GODS! significant as beings who waken over the liberties of the people.

Some of the Arkansas papers have placed the names of MILLARD FILLMORE and A. PIERCE at the head of their Editorial columns, as their choice for President and Vice President in 1856. The anti-Nebraska man will have something to say to that.

The Commercial Telegraph says a farmer of Fayette co., Ia., lost eleven dollars last week, owing to his ignorance of the market price of wheat. He will probably pay for a newspaper hereafter.

Four Fugitives have sued N. P. WILSON for libel, and lay damages at \$30,000. The case is now pending in the Common Pleas Court of New York City. These two worthies are having a nice time touring.

We notice that our friend ELIAS WELLS has his Steam Saw Mill in operation, and is slitting on shingles, etc., at a wonderful rate. Those who desire any thing in his line will find him at the establishment on the Railroad Depot, where all orders will be thankfully received.

BEHOLD THE MEN.



Many of the wise Abolition papers of Ohio, among themselves by parading the names of the four democratic representatives who voted for the Nebraska Bill, in glaring capitals, prefixed with bitter denunciations. We propose to present our readers, for their bonage, the names of the four representatives from Ohio, who dared vote for democratic principles—who had the courage to proclaim to the world by their votes that, State Rights and Non-Interference were cardinal principles in the democratic creed of faith, and that, in their protection, they were willing to risk all, and endure the denunciation of fanatics and enthusiasts, who would dance in wild delight around the funeral pile of Republicanism and democracy! Freemen, behold the men who dared stand up in the Halls of National Legislation for the liberties of the people and State Sovereignty!

DAVID T. DISNEY, EDSON B. OLDS, WILSON SHANNON, FREDERICK W. GREEN.

No men in the Union deserve better at the hands of their constituents than do these men. They stood firm on the watch towers of democracy, when faint hearts were falling all around! When popular sovereignty and State rights were about to be sacrificed to sectionalism and fanaticism, Ohio could only boast four representatives who repudiated the infamous attempt and threw themselves into the breach! Let them be honored! Let their names be inscribed high upon the pinnacle of fame! Whilst others deserted the time-honored standard of State rights and individual sovereignty, DISNEY, OLDS, SHANNON and GREEN stood firm by their colors and the roar of battle and clash of arms. "Honor to whom honor is due!" We are proud of these noble representatives of Ohio—they deserve well of their constituents and the country! We are sorry there were not others who had nerve enough to stem the torrent of fanatical denunciation, but, as three men were reckoned sufficient to save Sodom and Gomorrah, so we hope four may prove the salvation of Ohio. So mote it be!

In Trouble. The Whigs of New York are in trouble relative to their candidate for Governor at the ensuing fall election. The New York Tribune insists that the Whig candidate shall give an explicit affirmative answer to this question: "If a bill, substantially like the prohibitory act of last session, then vetoed by Governor Seymour, should come before you during your official term, will you heartily support it?" To this, the other Whig papers deny—whereas Horace says:—"If the Maine Law men do not find a candidate to their liking next fall, they will make one."

J. L. CAMPBELL, declined being a candidate for Justice of the Peace on Saturday last, and the race was run between S. BURNETT and E. MERRILL. A very small vote was polled, and Mr. M. was elected by so majority. We have heard some claim the result as an Anti-Nebraska triumph and all that kind of thing, but Democrats and Whigs voted for the successful candidate; politics not being taken into consideration. The Corporation vote was small and scarcely any Farmers were at the election. There were some matters connected with the contest which may be compelled to notice at length and particularly. We shall see.

You may talk of your nice Hotel, popular Landlady, gentlemanly Clerk, attentive servants, good beds, nice rooms, and all that kind of "frazz" which makes a "Hotel and Hotel," should be, but, towering above all these desirable accommodations, are the accommodations at the "Phillips House," Dayton, Thompson & Garrison Proprietors. Their House is constantly crowded with delighted guests, and no individual possessing a genuine faculty of appreciation for a No. 1 Hotel, will "put up" anywhere else in the handsome city of Dayton.

The "Western Pilot," for June is on our table, fully attaining its reputation as a Religious and Literary Journal. Published in Cincinnati at \$1 per year. Edited by Rev. ALFRED M. LORAN.

"THE PARLOR MAGAZINE," for June, is before us, laden with choice literary articles and recommending itself to the patronage of Western people. Published in Cincinnati at \$2 per annum in advance. Edited by JEROME JACKSON, and W. F. LYONS, assisted by Miss ALICE CARBY.

Many of our readers are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, and to such we would say that the Daguerrean rooms of BALD & BARNES, No. 10, Fifth street, a first rate picture may be obtained—superior in finish and correctness of delineation of feature, at the lowest rates. Don't forget to call.

The Masonic Celebration on the 24th of June, in Eaton, promises to be a grand affair. Should the weather prove favorable, we doubt not it will be one of the largest gatherings ever held in Eaton. Ample preparations are being made for the accommodation of all who may attend.

Slaves in Kansas and Nebraska. Now that the Missouri restriction upon self-government is repealed by the Nebraska Bill, many of its opponents admit that there is not the least chance of Slavery ever going into those Territories. The fact is, it is an anti-slavery measure to leave the subject to the people of the Territories, for they are certain to decide it right.

The migration from Europe and from the free States into the new country is so immense, that it will inevitably control their political destiny. Here is what Colonel BARROW, well known as a strong opponent of the Nebraska measure, said on the subject, just before it passed the House:

I believe in the utility of this bill—its absolute utility to the slave-holding States—and that not a single slave will ever be held in Kansas or Nebraska under its (even admitted) provisions. Though adapted to leave labor in two of its great staples, (wheat and tobacco), I do not believe that slaves will ever be held there. The popular vote will expel them.

Kansas is contiguous to Middle and Southern Missouri, where the slave trade is profitable, and slaves held in great numbers—a single owner, within two hours' ride of the line, holding one hundred more than the five hundred of Kentucky of Kentucky; and five thousand in this country alone; but the holder of slaves will have but one vote, and will be beat at the polls by many who have none.

"What of the Night?"

We are not much surprised at the course pursued and advised by profane Whig papers and Abolition organs. They openly advocate revolution and violence a disposition which would do but discredit to Goths and Vandals. Many of them rejoice at the mobocratic and riotous proceedings enacted in Boston a few days since upon the arrest of a fugitive slave, and boldly declare that "the last slave has been returned from the North!" If fanatics and enthusiasts are determined to set at defiance, utterly disregard the laws of the country, it is time the people who are law-abiding should know it. There are in the North at this time, two parties, one of which has inscribed upon its banners, "revolution, and practical reform!" The other, the great democratic party, has "suffering in the breeze," "The Constitution and Laws!" "The Union, Now and Forever!" While ambitious and designing men, for sinister purposes, are exciting the fanatical masses, whom they control to lawless acts, all good citizens of the North will stand by the laws and see that they are executed at all hazards! We do not believe the time has arrived in this country, when riot and treason, and bloodshed may run wild, scattering their devastating effects all over our land. The sober second thought will prevail, and reason triumph over fanaticism, but, there may be some work before the flame of wild passion is subdued and confined within harmless limits. It is strange, passing strange, that men will permit a false feeling of right, and justice, and duty to lead them to such extremes. It is equally strange, and more true than strange, that the leaders of these mobs generally escape the penalty due violations of law, while some of the deluded men whom they have incited to acts of lawlessness, suffer that retributive justice which follows crime. Fanaticism must have arrived at a point beyond which it is dangerous to go, when editors professing loyalty, will publish incendiary articles, and rejoice at the manner in which "the ball opens!" alluding to the murder of an officer of the United States by the mob at Boston. Treason must be ripe for rapine and bloodshed, when the public press will call for a party to go to the Capitol and burn it, rather than a particular law should be passed, alleging that it were better the Representatives and Senators should be buried beneath its mouldering ruins, than that the Nebraska Bill should pass! When sectionalism arrives at such a point, it is time for lovers of the Union to speak out! It is time for law-abiding citizens to be preparing for action! Upon the Democratic party rests the responsibility of preserving the Constitution—the Union—and executing the Laws. Such has, in other times, been its high mission, and as the country never has been disappointed in its expectations of Democratic measures and men, so in this instance, in others, they must prove the glory and preservation of our Union and country.

The Columbus (Indiana) Democrat says:—"We are informed by farmers of this county that the wheat crop promises fair for more than an average yield. Our exchanges from different sections of the country also speak favorably of the prospect of an abundant yield."

The Cincinnati Daily Times, which was opposed to the Nebraska bill, principally on the ground of its annulling the Missouri Compromise, thus holds forth in reference to the slavery extension tendencies of the bill: Having frequently expressed our opinion that though the passage of the Nebraska bill was a violation of the good faith of the south in agreeing upon the line of 36, 30 as the Northern limit of slavery territory, we nevertheless did not cherish exaggerated fear as to the practical consequences.

We have just now, for the first time, discovered that similar views are taken by some of our contemporaries of the North. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 29th says in reference to this bill "We cannot consider it a matter of such great moment as some eastern it. In making this remark we had reference only to the North and the injurious effects to this section comprehended by so many. To the South, we added, it will prove barren fruit, so far as the prosperity of its peculiar institutions and the increase of political power are to be affected by it. This view of the case is confirmed by the opinion of others. The intelligent and thoughtful correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says it is surprising the South should have yielded the Clayton Provision, by which slaves were excluded from suffrage in the new Territories and by consequence, from participation in shaping the Constitutions of the future States. The consequence will be, says this writer that not another slave-holding State will ever be brought into the Union. We may admit Mexico and all Central America and also Cuba into the Union, but still without another Slave State. Ultimately the general effect of this bill will be prejudicial to the extension of slavery and in more than one way.

Abolition Convention. There was but a small attendance at the Convention yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Stilton, a Unitarian preacher, S. Foster, and others made speeches. Foster denounced the Free-soilers as traitors to liberty, for their agency in elevating Caleb Cushing to the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. No party ever existed in this country, he said, had ever committed so vile and shameless an outrage upon the community.

Sumner, Giddings and ex-Governor Boutwell were also denominated as "lick spittles" and "dog faces." (Here the speaker was interrupted by hisses and cheers, with cat music.)

A gentleman, and an abolitionist, from Salem, replied to Mr. Foster, in bitter terms rebuking him in the most cutting terms.

In the evening Mr. Emma Coe and Josephine Griffin, former from Buffalo, and the latter from Ohio, entertained the assembly with speeches.

A rich scene ensued between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Mellon, in which they abused each other in language not within the rules of common decency or gentlemanly courtesy.

A resolution was passed, complimenting the counsel for Burns, for the skill with which he managed the case.

The bells were tolled in Hartford on the passage of the Nebraska Bill. A good arrangement. No other place in the Union is so well adapted to such a performance as the seat of the old blue-light convention. The members of that infamous body resolved that it was "unbecomingly a moral and religious people" to rejoice over the victory of the American arm. Nothing could be more in character than to see their descendants put on "sackcloth and mourning" at the progress of popular sovereignty. A contemporary writer remarks that this is the best evidence yet offered of the right and justice of the Nebraska Bill.—Dayton Empire.

The Indiana State Sentinel gives from Reynolds the following population of the cities and towns of Indiana. In this statement New Albany is set down as containing a population of 17,000—Indianapolis 16,000—Madison 14,000—Evansville 10,000, and Lafayette 9,000.

One of the Cities (Milwaukee) of the new State of Wisconsin, only about 17 years old, contains nearly twice as many inhabitants as any two of the cities of Indiana. "Westward the march of Empire wends its way," Indiana must wait no more.

Fearful Riot in Brooklyn—Several Persons Killed.

New York, June 8. A terrible and fatal riot took place between the Roman Catholics and the American party, at Brooklyn yesterday, in which it was stated seven or eight Americans were killed and fifty or sixty wounded.

Last evening a meeting was held in the Park in this city, where several of those who escaped from the slaughter in Brooklyn, spoke—all of whom concurred in the following statement:—"While the Americans were walking arm in arm down Main street, where they had been to hear a street preacher, they were suddenly fired upon from houses on both sides, chiefly occupied by Irish Roman Catholics."

The number killed is variously estimated, one speaker said he saw two dead bodies carried off—another saw seven. The number wounded is stated at from forty to eighty.—The Americans retreated to Catherine ferry, and many succeeded in getting on the boat, but over one hundred were left behind in the ferry house, where they were besieged, the boat having stopped running, and escape on the other side being cut off by the Irish.

A gentleman who passed along Main street, about 6 o'clock and before the procession came along, says the street then was filled with Irishmen armed with stones, clubs, vulv bottles and other missiles awaiting the approach of the Americans.

All rumors concerning the Americans were marching quietly along, and paid no attention to the groans and hisses with which they were assailed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The proceedings in Brooklyn have been exaggerated; only two were killed, it seems, one a policeman and the other a boy, who was shot in the head. Many are badly wounded, however.

A regiment of troops was ordered out, and four companies of Americans are on the ground and the rest under arms waiting orders. Five Irish companies took arms from the armory and marched out without orders and went to South Brooklyn, and from the scene of the riot.

A collision of the military is feared, as the American troops say the Irish shall not again enter the army.

Those who were shut up at the Catherine Ferry got over safe, and all was quiet at eleven o'clock last night.

The excitement at Boston—Burns delivered to his owner.

Boston, Friday, June 2. The Court met again at nine o'clock this morning, when Burns was brought in guarded by six men. The Court room was nearly filled with Mammoth and guards, all armed to the teeth. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips came in with the fugitive's counsel.

After reviewing the evidence and discussing the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law the Commissioner decided the law to be constitutional, and that Burns belonged to Suttle.

This being announced, the American flag draped in mourning, was hung across Court street. Cannon were placed so as to sweep across Court square, and the United States Infantry kept on guard at the Court-house.

Burns will be taken down State street to Central Wharf between one and two o'clock, escorted by one hundred, and fifty United States troops under Maj. Rigely, including a detachment of United States Artillery, with nine pounders, loaded with Grape shot, and the men all provided with twenty-four rounds of ball cartridges.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Boston, Friday, June 2—P. M. A large body of police is stationed on Central Wharf, where a large crowd are now gathering, from whence Burns will be taken by a steamer and placed on board the revenue cutter Morris, and on her will be taken to Alexandria, Va.

A coffin has just been suspended from the building corner of Washington and State streets.

The entire brigade of State militia has left the common and is marching down State street, the standard of each company, as it passes, is saluted with hisses, with cries of Shame! Shame! The people are now wild with excitement. The passage-way through State street is blocked up by a dense mass of human beings of all colors, and it is being cleared by the light dragoons. If the State troops were out of the way, there would be beyond a doubt, a desperate attempt made to rescue Burns.

The fugitive seems quite cheerful, and took leave of his counsel and the colored pastor of the Baptist church.

There are fully twenty thousand persons assembled in State and Court streets.

An application was made to the Mayor to have the bells tolled, which was refused.

Court street has been cleared of the mob, and the streets leading to it are guarded by troops.

The Black Warrior Affair Settled.

Washington, June 3. The Star of this morning says intelligence has been received by the European Embassies at Washington, that the Black Warrior affair had been completely and amicably settled.

Spain is to pay back the \$6,000, and rebuke the port authorities at Havana, and promise a reform in the port of regulations to meet the wants of the commerce of the United States.

Lola Montes.

We have seen a letter from one of our old acquaintances in Grass Valley, California, and in speaking of Madame Lola Montes, he says:—"She is making an application for divorce from a husband whom she foolishly married in San Francisco last summer. She lives in handsome style at Grass Valley, where she has a pretty cottage. She has five dogs, a horse, a grizzly bear, several other wild animals, and a green-house for pets. She has money, and is one of the shrewdest women in matters of business, and one of the best informed on general subjects whom I ever knew. She is perfectly well-bred, and her manners are entirely unpretending. She is very popular with the miners as a class; and, in short, is a remarkable woman. Her feelings are in a high temper, and some observers on moral grounds, but she pays well them whom she employs, and that in a California's eye covers a multitude of sins."—Northampton Gazette.

Brutal Murder.

New York, June 8.—James Wickham, his wife, and a negro lad, were brutally murdered while in bed, Friday night, at Southold, Long Island. Mr. Wickham was formerly a merchant in this city, but had recently been banished on Long Island. Nicholas Dano, an Irishman, who had recently left the employ of Mr. Wickham, is suspected of committing the deed.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMIA.

We give below some general items not communicated by the Telegraph. Of the news brought by the Amia.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

Position of the Armies—Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.

The considerable time that has elapsed, since the receipt of any news of importance from the Danube, is itself a fact of some significance. It will be remembered that the Russian army, under Gen. Liders, effected the passage of the Lower Danube on the 24th of March, and succeeded in the course of the few days in taking the small fortresses of Ismail, Rystchinsk, Manichin, and Hirmora, while the Russian advance posts were pushed forward without encountering any serious resistance, as far as Trajan's Wall. In the course of the month of April, Prince Paskievitch, having taken the chief command, and reached the scene of operations, the right wing of the Russian army made a sudden retrograde movement and evacuated Little Wallachia, thereby denoting that the object which at one time threatened to turn the Russian left by an incursion into Servia, and an attack on Widin, is abandoned. This decision may be attributed to three causes: 1stly, the position of Turka at Kalafat was too strong to be forced without tremendous loss, and behind Kalafat and the Danube lies Widin, which could only be reduced by a regular siege; 2ndly, the absence of the Russians on this point would probably have led to an immediate counter movement on the part of Austria; and, 3dly, the Russian army, thus hotly opposed by the Turks, and threatened by the Austrians, was compelled to contract its line of operations within narrower limits.

The Russians, to the great astonishment of all Europe, have remained inactive in the Dobruja for more than five weeks, thus giving time for the sickly season of May to come in, and for the land force of the allies to take up a position of formidable hostility. Still, even has not been laid siege to, still the possession of that fortress is indispensable to the success of any operations against Sumla, Varna, or the Balkan. This important fortress has, as yet, been assailed by a fire across the river at a distance of 1,000 yards, and the damage done has been little. The entire force with Liders, on the right bank, is insufficient to carry on a regular siege, exposed as the besiegers would be to be attacked by the main body of Omar's forces, while the Anglo-French troops could be landed with the utmost ease and safety at Varna, only a few miles distant. Under these circumstances it is difficult to fathom what are Paskievitch's plans. The Russian reserves are taking position on the line of the Sereth, a river which flows from the Bukovina parallel to the frontier of Transylvania, and the relations between Austria and Russia are, at the present moment, such that the Russians cannot advance into Turkey without the risk of adding the Austrians to the number of their enemies. A probable supposition is, therefore, that the Russian commander will refrain from undertaking any offensive operations, but will confine himself in retaining his hold on the Principality.

Distinguished Success of the Turks.

Although considerable uncertainty still prevails as to the nature and extent of the last success of the Turkish armies, dispatched to the Danube, the reports from the headquarters of Omar Pasha, giving a favorable account of the recent operations of his forces, on more than one point of his position. The Russian forces which were known to have been collected at Turda, near the mouth of the Danube, is stated to have been repulsed on the 25th of April, with a loss of fifteen hundred men, by the Turks, quartered at Nicopolis, and on the 2nd of May, another Russian detachment was beaten at Radona, not far from Kralova. There is every reason to believe these reports to be accurate and authentic.

It is further reported that the Russians had received a severe check at Silistria, but the news requires confirmation.

It is not true that the Russians have invested Silistria on the land side.

Omar Pasha is still employed in concentrating his force at Sumla.

Accounts from all parts of Germany confirm the impression that the cause of the apparent inaction of the Russian armies is their increasing apprehension that they will soon have to meet other adversaries than the Turks, and to turn the seat of war from the banks of the Danube to those of the Sereth or the Dniester. Austria had at first assembled its chief forces, under the command of the Archduke Albert, on the frontiers of Servia and the line of the Save, and the presence of that army undoubtedly served to strengthen the Turks in their positions at Kalafat, and to defeat the scheme of invading Servia, where the Government of Prince Alexander was vigorously supported against the Russian emissaries by the agents of all the other powers. But when the movement had been prevented, and the Russians had retired from Little Wallachia, the interest of the campaign passed to another locality. It became known at Vienna that the Russian troops, instead of burying on all of their available troops and re-inforcements to the Danube, were forming considerable depots and cantonnements on the line of the Sereth from Kometz Podolsky, on the frontier of the Russian Province of Podolsk to Foxshane, thus making Moldavia the base of their operations, and turning their front to the West rather than to the South. These positions are, in fact, the same which they occupied in the early part of the year 1849, previous to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and the success of the Carpathian mountains, by which they communicate with Transylvania, were more than once hotly disputed in the course of that war. An army in this province, has the advantage of being able to advance into Galicia, by the North, or into Wallachia by the South, as the course of policy or of events may prescribe; and, in either case, it would turn the flank of a corps occupying the Bukovina, or the extreme Eastern frontier of the Austrian Empire.

We are left, then, in uncertainty as to the next movements which may be contemplated by Russia, but it is evident, from the last measures of the Austrian Cabinet, that they think it necessary to prepare in earnest for the defence of Galicia, which is, perhaps, more seriously menaced at this moment than the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Accordingly, the second division of the army has been ordered to march with all speed to the North, and General Schlick, one of the ablest of the Austrian officers, is to take command in that province. It is extremely troublesome to obtain any information as to the next movements of the Russians, but there is reason to believe that the corps of the Imperial Guard is marching from the Balkan provinces into Poland by the way of Kovno, and that the strength of the 1st and 2d divisions of the army is still concentrated in the Polish provinces. The great strategical difficulty of the war in the present war is, that he is exposed to an attack of six or seven points, wholly distinct from each other, and requiring an army for its defence.

The attitude of Austria is, therefore, of the highest importance to the cause of the war.

SPAIN.

The Daily Mail and the United States.

Our correspondent sends us the following paragraph, which is going the rounds of the English press:—"The Spanish Government has sent in an answer to Mr. Scher, who has dispatched the same by a special messenger to the United States."

It is reported that the American Government have abandoned all their claims against Spain in the latter will cede her African possessions, Mexico.

Another news from Spain is of an interesting case.

Six thousand men are immediately to embark in three divisions of 2,000 each, for Porto Rico—to be drafted for service when wanted. This will raise the garrison of Cuba to 30,000 of the best troops of Spain. Spanish guns, and such such hollow were to be sent out in due supply and the Spaniards think they will whip all American neighbors.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, although very favorably disposed towards Spain, and of course prejudicial against America, is forced to admit that the best of Spanish troops would not have much chance, in the long run, against what he calls the "ill-disciplined, but well-armed, utterly fearless, intelligent, self-relying volunteers with whom the United States are wont to operate when at war with their Spanish-American neighbors."

The Spanish Army is said to be particularly good, and their navy is strong (on paper)—but the Americans would quickly make a force that would sweep it from the seas if it ventured from under the land batteries.

The chief defence of Cuba would of course fall on the land force, and if it were worsted, the Spaniards would probably first fire the mules, and next the negroes." Napoleon is reported to have expressed sympathy with Spain, in its present dilemma—but this is doubtful.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is far from enjoying good health at the present moment.

The Grand Duke Alexander is living very much retired, while his brother Constantine is indefatigable in superintending naval matters in the Baltic.

A less amount of attention seems to be paid to military affairs just now in St. Petersburg. Perhaps the hereditary Prince is not pleased to see his own inheritance jeopardized for the furtherance of ambitious projects which are more particularly connected with the future of his young brother. It is believed that General Gribovitch, brought forward favorable accounts from Vienna, as important orders were immediately dispatched to the Danube.

Mr. Kow Zojong contains the following from Constantinople, May 1st:—"An American frigate is said to have passed the Dardanelles, laden with eleven steam engines for Russia. In the Black Sea she hoisted English colors, and got in close towards Scutari, when she was captured by the American flag and got safely with her cargo into port. It was reported that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong."

Some persons can get this ship with the cargo at capture of a French brig in the English channel. Can she be the ubiquitous Grapnel?

CHINA.

Our last report from the northern capital (to the 6th of January) contains nothing of novelty, although they are important as confirmation of what was published of the partition of the empire. Of late, you see, they are quite able to maintain the position taken up for winter quarters (some two months before) against all the force of the Imperialists have sustained severe defeats.

From Nankin we have the most pleasing accounts of the steadiness and good sense of the members of the new administration. In other provinces of the empire, his Majesty is quietly consolidating his power.

During the current month we have had reports of three provincial cities having fallen under his sway.

We mentioned in our last overland summary that the Tartar General Heungying was expected with his forces to make a final attempt on Shanghai, but the order to break up their encampment and march southwards, appears to have been the signal for general disarrangement, and thousands upon thousands of the troops at once either deserted for the new Sovereign, or deserted from the Tartar flag.

In Canton, on Thursday last, there was a great execution—three were publicly hanged—then cut in pieces, and their hearts taken to the Manchu for inspection—one was crucified, and sixty-five others simply decapitated.

Presidential Proclamation.

Washington, June 1. The Union publishes the annexed proclamation from the President.

Whereas, information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others residing therein, are engaged in fitting out an expedition for the invasion of Cuba; and whereas such undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulations in the Treaty between the United States and Spain; derogatory to the character of this nation and in violation of the duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens: Whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of Peace or War not suffer the same to be lawlessly compromised under any pretext whatever; and whereas, to that end all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace, are held as great misdemeanors by express of Congress; now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, I do issue this proclamation, to warn all persons that the General Government claims it as a right and duty to interfere for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens and preservation of the public tranquility.

From whatever quarter it emanates, it will not fail to prosecute all those who unadvisedly or wilfully violate the laws of the United States, and who are engaged in such enterprises in conflict with the laws and the national good faith, and respectfully charge the several District Attorneys, Collectors and other officers of the United States, civil or military, having lawful power, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States, &c.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Pennsylvania Free Soil State Convention.

The Free Soilers of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Pittsburgh on Wednesday last, and nominated David Potts, for Governor; Wm. M. Stevenson, for Supreme Judge; and George R. Riddle for Const. Commissioner.

An effort was made to induce the Convention